NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND HASSAU STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near B

NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway opposite New York

GRRMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Br. STRINWAY'S CONCERT ROOMS, Fourteenth str

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVA-DODWORTH'S HALL. 806 Broadway. - PROFESSOR HART

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite be Metropolitan Hotel—In them Ethiopean Entervals Mente, Simulac, Dancine and Burlesques—Animated Pho

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Wenty-fourth street.—Bedworth's Minstrates.—Striopian Minstrates. Ballade, Busineques. 20. St. George and

ERLLY & LRON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway-In Bongs, Dances, Eccentricties, &c.—The Long and

TONY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Rowert.—Comic Vocalism—Naggo Minsterist Balker Divertissment in.—The Forest Fired. Madines at 2% o'clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, as Rechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-in a Variety of Licey and Laughanie Extractationaries, Comps De Balley, Action on Burillo Aliva.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Erniopian Min

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—BYH

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway, Lectures with the Oxt-Hyphogen Michoscope twice daily, Head and Right Arm of Proper. Open from 8 a. M. ill. 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, November 7, 1866.

THE . NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

The election in the city passed off very quietly ves day. There were but few drunken men on the streets although the barrooms were generally open. The vote polled was unusually large. Hoffman receiving a majority of over 46,000 votes. Messrs. Fox, Morrissey, Stewart, Chanler, Brooks and Wood are the Congressmen elect from the Congressional districts in this county. Mrs. Stantor received eight votes. In Brooklyn the four democratic andidates for Congress—Tabor, Barnes, Hunter and obinson—are elected. In the interior the republican cratic majority in this city, and Fenton will probably be re-elected by from five to eight thousand majority.

The returns of election from the various States are, of course, incomplete. Maryland has undoubtedly been carried by the conservatives, Baltimore giving them about 1,300 majority. In Wisconsin the republican majority is 18,000. All the republican candidates for Congress are elected except one, Eldridge, demotrict, Massachusetts, Kansas and Missouri have all gone strongly republican, and the indications are that Michigan, Illnois, Minnesota and Nevada wiff follow suit. The republicans have carried New Jersej probably in both branches of the Legislature.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report date esterday evening, November 6.

The plan of reform of the Austrian army includes niversal liability to service in the ranks and the use reach loading arms for the soldiers.

Prussia has relieved her military hold on Saxony. Prussia and renove nor many forman, formerly trading a vessel named the General Sherman, formerly trading near the American flag in China, had forty per one murdered on board, by the natives of Corea, when

Spani denies that and a substantial spanish Paraguay.

Cotton was quite active in Liverpool yesterday morning, with middling uplands at fifteen and one-eight pence. Breadstuffs were easy. Pork tended down

day. American five-twentice were at 68½.

By Council steamship Java, at Hairfax yesterday, we received a telegraphic news report with special despatches, placed on board at Queenstown by our agent, containing very interesting details of our cable advices

WIRCRLT AWROTTS

The abdication of Maximilian was officially confirme by letters received by Secretary Seward yesterday from

The steamship Manhattan, from Havana on the 1st due the purser for prompt delivery of our despatches. The news is unimportant. Lersundi's successor was expected daily, and Lersundi himself had determined to General had arrived at that time or not. Our Mexical tches via Havana confirm the report of Maxim

han's sudden departure for Orizaba.

News from China has been received to September 1. The funeral of Captain Townsend, of the United States steamer Wachusett was largely attended by officials and private gentlemen. Twenty Chinese perished by the burning of the steamer Hungary. The insurrection still exists and the r bels only await the return of the rains

esson to assume the offensive.

Wendell Phillips made a speech last night at Music green." He abused Grant, Sherman and nearly every public man for the present state of affairs in the country and warmly congratuisted the Bostonians on having re urned a negro candidate to the Legislature.

The Grand Equal Rights League of colored men held

mittee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature in the National Convention of colored men at Washington A woman was found dead in a shanty on the corner of First avenue and Forty-ninth street yesterday morning. husband, John Towers, was arrested on son picion of having committed the dood.

The 29th inst. has been appointed a day of thanks

Simeon Draper died at his residence in Whitestone, L.

I., yesterday morning
Dr. J. B. Wilmer is to be consecrated Bishop of Louisi ann, in place of Leonidae Polk, who was killed at At

The American bark Pacific, of Sag Harbor, New York, was totally wrecked at Behring's Island, in the Pacifi Ocean, on the 3d of July. All hands were saved.

Ocean, on the 3d of July. All names were saved.

The Health Officer of Cincinnati reports seventeen hundred deaths by cholers, and four thousand cases in the total in that city thus far. During the month of October there were four hundred and forty-one deaths by cholers,

Governor Throckmorton's special message to the Texas Legislature asks that a resolution be passed pledging the State authorities to protect the life and property of all

The fine steamship Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will sail precisely at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 4 North river, for Havana direct. The mails will close at she Post Office at half past four P. M.

The steamship Lodons, Captain Hovey, belonging !

C. H. Mallory & Co.'s Texas line, now loading at pier 20
East river, will positively sall about five P. M. to-day for
Galveston, Toxas, with passengers and a full freight.
The stock market was dull but firm yesterday. Gold

closed at 147% a.W.

Business was moderate yesterday in nearly all its siches. There was but little speculative feeling apparent, speculators being in most cases apprehensive of recession in gold. Imported goods were generally quies and steady, while domestic merchandisa was irregular. On 'Change flour was dull and a shade easier. Wheat opened firmer, but closed dull and heavy. Corn was dull and heavy. Onte were unchanged. Pork was irregular. Beef was Mondy, while laid was dull and Whiskey was nominally unchanged. Freights Youterday's Elections The City and State of

The returns received of yesterday's State elections, beyond this commonwealth westward, up to the hour of our going to press, are too meagre for any special notice, except that they have gone overwhelmingly for the republicans, somewhat after the style of Massachu setts. The results in this city, and throughout the State, in opposition to the city, are very extraordinary and somewhat astounding. Over forty-six thousand majority for Hoffman in the city, or a gain of some nine thousand on the Presidential majority of General McClellan, is. indeed, an astonishing achievement; while in the steady gains of Fenton throughout the State upon his vote of 1864 the republican have evidently overtopped the tremendous

jorities may appear, however, they may be readily accounted for. The obnoxious legislation at Albany last winter against the powerful liquor interests rallied the liquor dealers. sale and retail, from whiskey down to lager beer, Americans, Irish, Germans-men. in short, of every nationality—en masses against Fenton and the republicans. Then there were the powerful com-binations of the Corporation "ring," and the Custom House, Post Office, &c., all working in the same direction, and producing, but on a larger scale, similar results in favor of the democrats to those of October in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. But the solid front of the liquor dealers, more than all other combinations, contributed to this city's startling majority for Hoffman.

Throughout the State, beyond Spuyten Dayvil creek, the great national question of the constitutional amendment has eclipsed all other ssues and carried everything before it, even to the burying, as it appears from the returns before us, of all the great majorities of Hoffman on this island and its immediate surroundings. The democrats (including Mr. Brooks, elected by an overwhelming vote over Colonel Cannon and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton) gain three members of Congress in this city, but will probably lose two or three in the interior. In the other States electing mem bers of Congress yesterday, except-ing Maryland, the republicans, as it appears, hold their ground firmly, so that the issue between Congress and the administration may be considered as decisively settled in favor of Congress and its plan of Southern restoration. In conclusion, if Hoffman, with forty-six thousand majority in this city, is swamped in the State, as the returns so far indicate, the "ring" we may say, has fought its battle of Petersburg, and will be compelled to capitulate to a reorganization of the city government on a responsible system of checks and balances before the end of the winter.

The Farce of a Mexican Empire-Exit Maxi-

The flight of Maximilian from Mexico, like the capture of Jeff Davis in petticoats, gives a ridiculous termination to a very interesting historical episode. To take advantage of our civil war, establish a foreign empire in Mexico, regenerate the Latin race, collect vast amounts of gold and silver for the French treasury, and detight the French people by showing them a splendid military expedition which more than paid its expenses, was really a grand Napoleonic idea. Although Americans have been opposed to the empire from the outset and rejoice that the farce is over, still they cannot help admiring the boldness and originality of the French Emperor's scheme. The selec tion of Maximilian as the Mexican Empero was also a shrewd piece of diplomacy, all circumstances considered; but if Napoleon had been wise enough to foresee the triumph of the Union arms in our late struggle, he would either have abandoned his project altogether or else have chosen a native Mexican, instead of Maximilian, as his imperial tool, thus avoid ing any conflict with our Monroe doctrine and basing his action upon the right of the people to alter their own form of government. However, it is too late now to speculate upon what might have been. Napoleon's idea was a brilliant one, but it has proved impracticable, and with his usual good ense the French Emperor quietly withdraws his troops and his puppet and gracefully yields to the United States the management of

offirs upon this continent. But although we may admire the breadth and the eleverness of Napoleon's scheme, we cannot deny that Maximilian's attempt to put it into practical execution was a mere farce, relieved only by the graces, the virtues and the misfortunes of Carlotta, and ending, like all farces, with the ignominious and laughable exit of the low comedian. When Maximilian came to Mexico he was singularly in earnest. One would have thought that he expected to found an empire that would outlast the day of judgment. He resigned all his bereditary rights to the crown of Austria, and cut himself off, so far as was possible, from everything connected with the Old World. He tried to persuade himself and his people that he was a Mexican. He sported a sombrero and a ponchon and discarded the European style of costume. In his speeches and proclamations he spoke of "our" history and "our" heroes—meaning those of the Mexican people—as if he had been to the manner born. Quietly ignoring Juarez, Santa Anna and the Mexican republic, he professed to regard himself as the direct suchimself still more closely to Mexican traditions, he arranged that a lineal descendant of Yturbide should be his heir in case he should die without issue. This was all very pretty, very dramatic and very romantic; but unfortunately the world refused to believe it real. It was just like a scene at the theatre, which seems quite like reality, but which everybody knows is mere mummery. Maximilian dressed his part well and played it with a great show of earnestness; but he never could persuade either the Mexicans or the rest of mankind that he was anything more than an actor and his empire anything more than a theatrical

And now the farce is over. At a hint from the United States Napoleon has rung down the curtain. When it rises once more we shall have a very different sort of performance, with Sherman and Bezaine, Campbell and Castel-neau, Justez and Ortoga as the leading actors. Meanwhile it is impossible not to pity poor little Maximilian, who packs his portmanteau in a hurry and steals away to Yera Crus by I is more important, allied finances, do not

cross roads and a roundabout route, his beart almost broken at his own disgrace, the loss of his empire and the illness of his wife. He did his best in the imperial role, but the audience hissed him instead of applauding and the management stopped the supplies. Until the very last moment he kept up the pretence of prosperous royalty. His last circular announced that his empire was peaceful and his subjects happy and contented. How grimly Napoleon must have smiled as he read those words and compared them with Carlotta's tearful story. But at length even Maximilian saw that the farce was played out and had ceased to be either interesting or amusing. He learned from a reliable source that Castelneau was on his way to the capital with orders that the government should be handed over to Marshal Bazaine. Rallying the poor remains of his former dignity, Maximilian refused to await Castelneau's arrival, refused to meet him on the road and declared that whatever was to be done he would do without orders from anybody. Thereupon he appointed Bazaine as regent, announced that he was going to Orizaba, so as to be nearer to Vera Cruz and the European news, and then he and his personal retinue stole silently away, leaving the crown, the sceptre, the sombrero, the royal robes, the ponchon and all the paraphernalis of the em-pire behind, like a troupe of Thespians sneaking out of a country town where their efforts had been unappreciated and their wardrobe seized by the landlord. In history, in poetry, in romance and in the drama the attempt to estab lish a foreign empire in Mexico may become a favorite and picturesque theme; but Maximilian's inglorious exit has greatly injured the effectiveness of the subject. Had he abdicated months ago, like a statesman, or had he insisted upon being assassinated, like a heroit would have been much better for future

NAPOLEON AND THE COMING REVOLUTION I SPAIN.-In the latest budget of news from Spain is the announcement that the government contemplates a coup d'état. This news is not altogether intelligible except in view of the fact, that there is a serious popular revolution on foot of which there can be very little doubt. But what a coup d'état can accomplish in the present condition of things is not very apparent. It is not at all unlikely that Napoleon is at the bottom of the revolutionary movement in Spain. Defeated in his plans to obtain certain advantages in Central Europe by the war so abruptly terminated in favor of concentrated power in Germany, it would be in keeping with his far-seeing policy to establish a unity of the Latin race—his doomed favorite dream-in the southwestern part of Europe, as an offset to the combination of the Teutonic element which Prussia has so adroitly affected in the unification of Protestant Germany. The question of diverse religions may possibly not enter directly into the ideas of Napoleon with regard to his Spanish policy, but that it has some influence upon it can readily be conceived. The late war has not only resulted in centering vast powers in Prussia as an organizer of a potent political element in Central Europe, but it has paved the way for alliances with Russia which are already on foot, the danger of which Napoleon

authors and his own reputation.

does not fall to observe.

Therefore it is that he favors and secretly assists the union of Spain and Portugal as one overeignty. The removal of the elder branch of the Bourbons now ruling in Spain, and the elevation of the Braganza family to the throne of a new empire, comprising the whole peninsula-in fact a new Iberian kingdom-allied to France and embracing, in connection with Italy, a great Latin Power in Southern Europe, capable of counterbalancing the new and unforeseen combinations which the sagacity of Bismarck, alded by events which are the natural sequence of a successful war, placed Prussia in a position to make those favorable alliances that menace the future peace of France and tend to destroy the ambitious projects of the French Emperor. Viewed in this light the revolutionary movements in Spain

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY AND AMERICAN CORRUPTION .- We see that the organ of the rating classes in England indulges in a fling at the corruption of our State and city governments, in order to base upon it an argument against the further extension of political power to the masses in that country. The day has gone by when such reasoning could be of any avail. The war through which we have just passed has divested it of even the shadow of plausibility. It has shown the world that whatever may be the defects of our governmental system, it is superior to any now existing or that has ever been devised. No other people would have made the sacrifices for their institutions that we have done for ours. We did so because we entertained a protound conviction that under no other form of government could we enjoy the same amount of prosperity and happiness. Political corruption no doubt prevails among us, but it is an incident of all social systems and not as a peculiar feature of our condition. Besides, in the form in which it manifests itself, it is incapable of working much harm. Englishmen can't appreciate the fact that the picking and stealing which prevail under a monarchical are very different from those which are practised under a republican form of government. In Great Britain and European countries generally the thieving is one sided. The ruling classes have it all to themselves, and the poor man rarely or ever gets a nibble at the public crib. Here we take our turn. We know that if our political rivals have the opportunity to-day we shall have it to-morrow, and we don't want to upset every thing in order to anticipate our chances. This is the philosophy of the whole thing compressed into a nutshell. In it will be found the secret of the superior force and stability of

our institutions. THE ALLES DEPRATED IN PARAGUAY .- The allied troops of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation have met with nothing out disaster since they crossed the Paraguay river in pursuit of the forces of the Dictator Lopez. Their original overwhelmingly large army has been reduced by disease in the swamps of the lower Parana and in the various hard fought but indecisive battles before forts Humaita and Curupaity. The last battle, fought on September 22, before the latter works, was a positive and damaging de feat for the allies. Their army was driver back with heavy slaughter and almost their entire fleet disabled and forced to retire. The present condition of the allied army, and what

promise an early advance against the fo ble detences of the Paraguayans; and the best invasion, forego their unrepublican designs against their weak but stubborn little neighbor. cancel the secret treaty which designed the spoliation of Bolivia and commence a new career of prosperity by inaugurating a permanent peace.

The New York Associated Press The Reform Seventeen years ago there was no such or-

ranization in existence as the New York Asso. clated Press, and the papers of this city depended each upon its own enterprise and liberality in obtaining early and important news. At that time, as many of our present readers will remember, the Henald held the same advanced position it now holds in the rivalry of the press, and was accustomed to beat all the old fogy journals out of sight, day after day, in laying news before the public. The HERALD then had its own steamer plying to intercept the foreign steamships and its own special correspondents scattered all over the country, forwarding intelligence to New York as speedily as the means of communication would allow. The other journals strove to compete with the HERALD for the foreign news, and at ast an association was formed for the collection of ship news alone, to be used in common by the members, so as to save the large outlay ocasioned by rivalry and competition. After s short time the association was extended to cover telegraphic and general news from every portion of the country, and by this means all intelligence of interest was concentrated in New York. The papers of other cities, seeing the great advantage of the association, soon applied for permission to use its news, and were allowed to do so on very liberal terms, the cost to them bearing no comparison to the expense to the association. The control of the business of the association was placed in the hands of an executive committee chosen from its members, and an agent was appointed, at a weekly salary, whose duty it was to receive and make manifold copies of all telegraphic communications and to transmit such copies to the newspaper offices entitled to receive them. The agent was also required to attend to the payment of the accounts and to perform such other duties is the executive committee might direct. A person named D. H. Craig, a practical

printer from Nova Scotia, who was supposed to be familiar with newspaper matters, was appointed to the position of agent, and for a time illed it acceptably and was regarded by the executive committee as a faithful man, willing to earn his weekly salary by the diligent discharge of his duties. But after having been for some years in the service of the association and made himself familiar with the business, he mistook or abused his position and arrogated to himself powers and duties which belonged to the executive committee. For a long time the association overlooked this conduct and continued to employ Craig as their agent; but having at last occasion to believe that improper use was made of their news for trading and speculative purposes, they dismissed blun from their service. After a brief period, thinking his removal might have taught him prudence, the association restored him to office. Their indulgence was, unfortunately, misplaced. The business was conducted more satisfactorily for a time, but it was soon found that Craig was at his old tricks. He had endeavored to impress the country press and agents with the idea that he was the autocrat of the association and possessed of all authority and power, instead of being only a business agent hired by the association for certain specified duties. It again became evident that he had abused his position in several ways and that the business of the association was being very badly managed. When the Atlantic cable was laid no arrangements were made for obtaining the foreign news. For some weeks the papers were without any cable reports, and would HERALD obtained special despatches at an enormous outlay and thus compelled the asso-

ciation to act in the matter. There were other reasons for complaint against the agent, and the newspaper readers, as well as the proprietors, had good cause to demand a change. The association therefore held a meeting the day before yesterday and removed Craig and appointed a new agent. No other changes have been made, and all the persons employed as local agents in other places will continue to discharge their duties and will send their reports to the present agent, Mr. Simonton. We hope that under the new arrangement the business will be done better and that there will be no further cause of complaint on the part of the association or of those who get the news through that organization. For some time past it has been im possible to trust to the reports of the Associsted Press, and if a paper has desired correct reports it has been compelled to send special eporters everywhere, thus duplicating its xpenses. Now that Craig has been removed we trust all this will be thoroughly reformed

THE REBEL LEADERS OPPOSING THE TRUE IN-

TRRESTS OF THE SOUTH .- A number of the old

ime politicians of the South, anxious to secure for a longer period their fast failing tenure of political power and patronage, have been pushing themselves forward and are advising the Southern people not to accept the constitutional amendment. Wade Hampton, Gover-nor Orr and Perry of South Carolina, Wise of Virginia, Worth of North Carolina, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Governor Humphreys of Mississippi, Throckmorton of Texas and Patton of Alabama, besides many less distinguished and less influentialmen, have been utering this foolish advice. These and such men of the old clan as those who so long misraled the South are excluded from office and placed in the back ground of politics by the provisions of the amendment, and it is not very natural that they should wish to see it adopted, even though it should reconstruct the South, restore the Union and benefit the Southern masses. They have no higher purpose than the reconstruction of their party, not that of the country. They seek not their country's good, but their own advancement, and care not to see the South restored to its privileges unless they can be restored to their old positions of power and patronage. They have not the advancement, enlightenment or good, in any sense, of the Southern people at heart, and ought to be at once put down by them as charlatans who are again . ndeavoring to mislead them against their true interests.

WASHINGTON.

Washeron, Nov. 6, 1868.

In xiety to Hear the Results of the Elections.

Washington this evening is in sympathy with the potical forvor existing in the eleven States now engaged a summing up the results of the elections held during the day. The excitement in our streets is something kin to that of the days of startling announcements in

acts to that of the days of startling announcements in the spring of 1865. Groups of men are to be found wherever a scrap of news is likely to be picked up, and on every side is to be heard the enger inquiry for election returns. The chief interest is centered in the cities of New York and Baltimore, and telegrams received detail-ing the gains and losses to either party in each Congres-sional district of Year.

sional district of New York city attract quite a large as-semblage of interested listeners.

The Relations Between Secretary Stanton and the President.

We have it on good authority that Secretary Stanton never has been requested to resign, but that he will con-tinue in charge of the War Department. The report that he and the President have had a misunderstanding in relation to the new appointments in the regular arm; is totally untrue. The President has fully concurred in

Cabinet Seasion.

Cabinet Seasion.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present, including Mr. Seward. It is understood that the Mexican question was fully discussed.

The President to Recommend to Congress an Amendment to the Constitution.

It is intimated here upon good authority that the President will in his forthcoming message to Congress lay be. sident will in his forthcoming message to Congress lay be fore that body an amendment to the constitution similar

few modifications.

Probable Removal of Commissioner Rollins.

The West requires the removal of Commissioner Rollins.

The President has declared that a removal will occur, but he leaves the selection of a successor to Mr. Rollins in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. case of a change, for William Spooner, of Ohio. Important Notice from the Paymaster Gen-

eral.
The Paymaster Gen eral yesterday issued the following

The Paymaster Gen eral yesterday issued the following important notice to government depositaries:—All restrictions hereofore directed by tots office as to the payment of checks or drafts drawn by paymasters in settlement of bounty and other dues of discharged military claimants are hereby revoked. Payers in the fature will consider such checks as subject to no special conditions not prescribed by law. Powers of attorney, giving authority to agents to endorse and collect checks described therein, need not, as a proliminary to payment, be submitted to the Paymaster General for his order in the case. This office will no longer take cognizance of checks after their delivery to the authorized payment, under auch conditions as the laws, the regulations of the Treasury Department and business usages impose.

The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, The Secretary of the Interior has received from the President of the Atchison and Piko's Peak Railroad Company an affidavit showing the completion of the second section of twenty miles of said road. The government commissioners will, probably, within a tew days, pre-

The Headquarters of the Popartment of the Tennessee.

Major General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, tased an order on the lat inst., announcing that, in accordance with orders from the War Department, the headquarters of the Department of the Tennessee would be insuffered from Nashrille. Tennessee would be insuffered from Nashrille. nessee, to Louisville, Kentucky, on the 6th. The Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas and

Indian Territory.

The following circular was issued on the 26th day of October from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for the district of Arkansas and Indian Ferritory: for the district of Arkansas and Indian Ferritory:—
The undersigned, having been assigned by the War
Department to the duties of Assistant Commissioner of
the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned
Lan da for the district or country under his command, in
addition to his duties as Department Commander, hereby
relieves Brigadier General J. W. Sprague, U. S. Volucateers, and assumes charge of the affairs of the Bureau
for this district. Existing orders and regulations will
remain in force until further orders. The staff officers
now on duty with General Sprague will report in person,
and all other officers and agents connected with the bureau in the district will report by lotter to the undersigned, at headquarters department of the Arkansas. Brevet Major John Tvier, Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, is
announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General for the
Bureau, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major General United State

OBITUARY.

Simoon Draper, of New York. Simeon Draper, formerly Collector of the port of New York, died at Whitestone, Long Island at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, aged sixty-one years. He was taken at first with a disease which was mistaken by was taken at tret with a step physicians for an intermittent fover, but which soon developed symptoms and proved in reality to be Bright's disease of the kidneys. The illness increased alarmingly, disease of the kidneys. The illness increased slarmingly, and on Friday the patient became much worse. On Saturday afternoon, at six o clock, he was prostrated by a paralytic stroke, followed by an apoplectic attack, and lost all knowledge of outward things, which was not restored at the moment of his decease. For many years Mr. Draper was a prominent mercuant in New York, and was always regarded as one of our leading citizens. Subsequently, having experienced mi-fortunes in business, be became an auctioneer, a position for which he was admirably qualified. Mr. Draper took a deep interest in colitics. Re was for many years a personal and admirably qualified. Mr. Braper took a deep interest in politics. He was for many years a personal and political friend of Governor Seward, and repeatedly held a place on the whig State Central Committee, in later years these relations appear to have been sendered, and after the formation of the republican party Mr. Draper became known as a leader of the anti-Seward interest. In 1864 he was the chairman of the Union Central Committee of this State, the held many public positions. Upon the creation of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse he was chosen to the Presidency, which he held up to the time of the abolition of the Board by the Legislatore of 1860. He was then appointed a Commissioner of Public Charities and Corrections, and retained that post until superseded by Comptroller Brannan, in 1864. His administration was generally praised. In 1862 he was appointed Provost Marshal for this city, but took little active part in the duties or the position. President Lincoin appointed piace in 1865, in order to give Mr. Johnson opportunity to appoint Preston King. Mr. Draper was also the cotton arriving at this port. The remains will be brought to this city for interment, and the funeral will probably take place next Priday. The fiage on the Castom House, the Interest page of the position that city for interment, and the funeral will probably take place next Priday. The fiage on the Castom House, the Interest place and the position that city for interment, and the funeral will probably take place next Priday. The fiage on the Castom House, the Interest place and the position that the deceased.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captains Shemada and He sa-ma-to, and Lieutenan O-ha-ra, Yo-si-da and Ku-doo, our distinguished Japanese visitors are still at the Motropolitan Hotel. During yesterday the new comers employed themselves by

atrangers.

Jacob Scales, an old and respected from master, of Pittsburg, Penn., died the 1st instant, leaving Jacob Ashley \$20,000, John Robinson \$20,000, Amey Minkse \$15,000, and C. R. Doane, of New York, \$25,000, and the remainder of his property to build a Universalist church.

Message of Governor Throchmorton He Re-commends the Admission of Negro Testimo-ny and the Protection of Northerners.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 6, 1866.

Governor Throckmorton's pecial message to the Legislature on the condition of the country and on federal lature on the condition of the country and on federal relations says the true sentiment of our people is misunderstood by the North; denies with indignation the assertions of politicians that we do not desire the restoration of the Union, and that Union men are in danger of assessmation, that without military protection they cannot remain here, and that thousands are leaving the Mains. He sake the Legislature to pass resolutions to this effect, and to solemnly piedge the State authorities to protect life and property without regard to political sentiment. He suggests that negro testimony be admitted in all cases, recommends that the taxes collected from the negroes be applied to their education, and cays he loopes the Lagislature will make all the laws, involving civil rights, as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons without regard to color.

NEWS FROM NEW DRLEAMS.

New Orless a Nov. 6, 1866.

Governor Wells has appointed George Chadwick Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, vice H. W. Palfrey, lost on the Evening Star.

The Episcopal Bishops of Vermont, Alabama and Mississippi have arrived be, and to morrow they will conscript Rev. Dr. J. B. S. Wilmer as Hishop of Louisians, in place of Bishop of lost, killed near Atlanta during the war. Dr. Wilms. arrived this evening.

MEXICO

The Victory of General Por-

firio Diaz. Official Report of the Capture of

Oaxaca. do.

MEXICAN REPUBLIO,
SAN FELIPE DEL AGUA, Oct. 11, 1866.
COMBADE—Under date of the 4th instan rote you, giving you an account of the splendid violecy otalised by the force under my command over the an edition coming to attack me at Miahustian, under the ders of Corons, bull knowing that my letter miscarried.

orders of Corona, but knowing that my letter iniscarries I direct you this, giving you an extract of said letter in which you will see in prief, with all its details. About three o'clock of the afternoon of the 3d last, the enemy appeared advancing rapidly upon this place. I decided to go out immediately and meet him, and leaving General Ramos with the cavalry to detain him a few moments, I placed the infantry quickly on some rising grounds that appeared to me advantageous, and soon the enemy opened fire on us. The column of the enemy was composed of 1,200 men, of three arms, of which three hundred were cavalry, and two mountain howitzers. The charp fire of the enemy was answered with spirit by our advance sharpshooters, and near subset, noting that the enemy did not make a reneral

made but feeble resistance, shutting themselves in their fortifications of the terro, Santo Domingo and Camme. After securing the field of battle and reorganizing my forces that were considerably increased, I marched on the city to direct the stege. Figurera has to come here with his force, and I expect momentarily Lopez Orosco, with troops from Costa Chica.

The siege is well organized and the enemy know well that they cannot receive assistance.

I have my headquarters at this point, which is very convenient for the operations.

PORSIRIO DIAZ.

PORBIRIO DIAZ.

To General ALEJANDRO GARCIA, The

Official Confirmation of the Abdication Maximilian—The French Troops in V WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1866. The following letter was received here to-day, and

confirms the intelligence contained in the one to Min Romero published this morning:— CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEAR CRUZ, Oct. 25, 1866.

Sin: —I have the honor to inform you that haximida eft the city of Mexico on the 22d inst., en route for or

This day a conducta, containing 2,500,000 hard silver dollars arrived here from the city of Mexico.

There are now some 1,000 troops of the French expedition in this city, and I am informed that some 2,000 more are located on the road between Orizaba and this city. With much respect your meet obedient servani, acting United States Consultation.

To Hon, William H. Sawain, Secretary of State.

Imperial Advices from the West Const-As American Consul Favoring the Liberata. San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1862. Letters from General Montenegro, Commander of Acapulco, to the Mexican Imperial Consul, bearing date October 27, say nothing of the capture of Oaxaca, and

state that Sutter, Acting American Consul, is fully im-plicated as being the medium of correspondence between the liberals in San Francisco and Alvarez.

AMUSEMENTS.

adolph Adam's sparkling little operas, Le Re-son and Le Child, were repeated inst evening at the each theatre. In each of them we have the same it, graceful instrumentation, the dialogue, and she same extravasances that characteristic profife composer of the opera comique. The chair fighter and the gruff sergeant are we known characters and require a very difference tendence from M. Vert. This gentlemant to be such roles. He same entirely out of tune, and in this per notes of his voice there was an aimless, blind a tempt to keep up to the pitch of the orchestra. Be acting was in general good, but his arms seemed times as if they were pinjoned to his side above the elbow. M. de Surmont sang very well in Le Châlel, bhis acting was stiff and ungraceful. Mile, Laures was charming, as usual, in the character of Bettly.

New York Theatre.

To-night a new drama, founded on Charles Reade's last favorits novel "Griffith Gaunt," will be produced at this theatre. The piece, which is in five acts, has been dramatized by the adapter of Leab. The cast is a powerful one, and as the piece is one peculiarly eclectic, it may farly be prophesized that its representation by Mosers. Smith & Baker's company will be in every way successful.

Miscellaneous Musical.

Madame Gazzanigs, the celebrated prima donna, will give her second and last matince to-day at two p'clock P. M. She will be assisted by Miss Adelaide Phillips.

Signor Anastan, Meary, Peace and Colby. Madame Gazzaniga will sing the celebrated song the "Orange Girl," in costume.

A classical matine will be given at Edward Mollenhauer's Conservatory Hall this afternoon, at two o'clock. The Bateman troupe will give their fourth last concert at Steinway Hall, this evening. This is the last week of this excellent company in New York, as provious angagements compel them to visit Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia for a week or two. They will than return to the metropolis.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of the American Bark Pacific at Behring's Island-All Hunds Saved-Severo Gale at San Francisco-Damage to the Ship-

d on many other vessels.

Walker, United States Internal Revenue agen racific coast, had been judicted for malfassace

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

ATTEMPTED INCLUDIANCE AT THE THE JEST HELICOAD DEFOT.—Last week a plot was last to set fire to a room over the ferry alip, with the design, it is supposed, of consuming the entire building. An old seesp shored was placed within aix inches of a storegipe hale which came through the floor from the room below. Upon this shored was placed a mans of oxion wasta, saturgated with some ignous field, surrounded by suiphus, which was designed to communicate with the wooden floring by means of strips of paper. Fortunately a conjugation was not established between the oxion and, the striplur, and thus a terrible confingration was avorted. Jos matter was kept severe with the view of detecting the outpritts, but no trace of the would be incendiary has been found.

Zetn you sir. Person's Circuity, Jessey City.—The La-

has been found.

Eath Pon St. Persu's Chunch, Jensey City.—The Laddle's Fair for the benefit of the new magnificent Church of St. Peter's, Jersey City, is still progressing, with the most satisfactory results. The attendance and the lavish expenditure of money on the part of the visitors promise a return worthy of the object for which the fair was hangurated—the completion of one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical structures in the State.

Hobberts.

Hobberts.

neer on duty detected a young man jesterday mornin ustening towards the ferry, accompanied by a middle age oman, both carrying bundles in their hands. Suspectin